OUR

Shows a greater line of Men's, Boys' and Children's wear than ever.

The latest and most nobby Hat for Men is our specialty, "THE EVEN-ING SUN" Hat-beautiful and attractive-three kinds, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50.

5&7 West Washington St.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, BIG 4

EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI -MAY MUSI-CAL FESTIVAL. The Big 4 Route will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return, May 20 to 24, inclusive, good for return until May 25, at \$4.50, with admission to festival included. North Manchester and return, May 20 to 26, inclusive, \$3.05; good for return until June 25; account meeting of German Baptists, or Dunkards. TIME CARD.

CLEVELAND DIVISON.

Depart—*4.10 am, 7 am, *11.10 am, *3.05 pm, 6.20 pm.

Arrive—*9.15 am, *10.30 am, 2.40 pm, 6.25 pm.

*10.50 pm.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION—EAST.

Depart—*3.55 am, *6.45 am, 10.50 am, *3.10 pm,

*5 pm, 6.50 pm.

Arrive—10.17 am, *11.00 am, \$12:10 pm, 4.55 pm,

*10.55 pm, *11.35 pm. Arrive—19.17 am. *31.00 am. \$12:10 pm. 4.55 pm.

*10.55 pm. *11.35 pm.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—7.10 am. *11.10 am. 5.10 pm. *11.45 pm.

Arrive—*3.30 am. 10.35 am. *3.00 pm. 6.25 pm.

ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO DIVISION.

Depart—*7.30 am. *11.05 am. 5.00 pm. *11.05 pm.

Arrive—*3,45 am. 10.35 am. *2.50 pm. *6.25 pm.

PEORIA DIVISION—EAST.

Depart—*4:00 am. *7:15 pm.

Arrive—*7:20 a. m. *10:40 p. m.

PEORIA DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—*7:45 am. 12:05 noon, 5:00 pm. *11:15 pm.

Arrive—*3:40 am. 10:15 a. m. 2:40 pm. *6:45 pm.

*Daily. \$Sunday only.

*Daily. §Sunday only. Ticket-offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 13 South Illinois street, and Union Depot. C. G. DIXON, Ticket Agent. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Note Important Changes in Time

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. THE PULLMAN VESTIBULE LINE

Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Always mindful of the wants of the traveling public, and eager to satisfy the same, we have put in effect a train service which is the best that Indianapolis has ever enjoyed. Five through trains in each direction between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, making close connection with trains for Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. The only line leaving Indianapolis at 6:30 p. m. by which you can secure sleeper, reaching Toledo and Detroit early following morning. Close connection made at Hamilton, Dayton and Cincinnati with through trains for New York, Beston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other Eastern points. Be sure to ask for and receive tickets reading via the C., H. & D. R. R. Any information regarding rates, routes, time, etc., cheerfully given at our city ticket-office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue. Trains arrive and depart from Union Station as follows: Depart -- *4:00 am *6:30 am 110:35 am *3:00 pm

76:30 pm Arrive—*12:40 am 19:30 am *11:35 am 17:30 pm *10:55 pm.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

LOW PASSENGER RATES.

The War Spreading Among the Railways-Cuts Made Yesterday on Many Lines.

CHICAGO, May 15.-Excitement in Western passenger rates was kept up to-day with little or no abatement. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern road again took the aggressive and gave notice of a \$3 rate, firstclass, from St. Paul to Chicago. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy gave notice of a \$10.50 rate from St. Paul to St. Louis and from St. Louis to Minneappolis and St. Paul. The Wisconsin Central also gave notice of a \$3 rate between Chicago and St. Paul, both ways.

ST. PAUL, May 15.—Rates continue to go down. This morning the Burlington & Northern issued notice of a \$3 first-class rate from St. Paul to Chicago, to go into effect Sunday, May 18. The Kansas City, the Wisconsin Central and Omaha have followed snit. Assistant General Passenger Agent Dixon, of the Milwaukee, says that road has its local traffic to look after, and will not come down below \$5 firstclass and \$3 second-class. The "Soo" road is about to join in the campaign, but simply with a view to protect itself in the event of the St. Paul's Chicago rate going down to \$1 or 50 cents. On Sunday next the Soo" will put into effect a rate of \$19 firstlass and \$17 second-class, from St. Paul to Boston and Portland. The present rates via the "Soo" are \$24 and \$20. The Burlington will also put in a rate to St. Louis of \$10.50 to take effect Sunday, May 18. The Mil wankee & St. Paul road also announced that, taking effect May 18, a rate of \$6 from St. Paul to Kansas City will be made, and the \$10.50 rate to St. Louis will also be met The Milwaukee road, while selling first-class tickets to Chicago at a rate \$2 higher than the other lines, will accept \$3 as its proportion on first-class tickets sold over its line to Chicago, at points north and

St. Louis, May 15.-The Missouri Pacific announce, to-night, that on Sunday, the 18th inst., they will put into effect a \$4 rate from Missouri river points to Pueblo, \$2 from Kansas City to Omaha and \$6.65 from St. Louis to Denver and Colorado Springs. The Burlington & Quincy announce a rate of \$1.50 from St. Louis to St. Paul. The rates between St. Louis and Chicago are firm at present, but a break may occur

KANSAS CITY, May 15.—A peculiar result of the unusual rate situation is manifested by the arrival here this morning of fifty passengers from St. Louis on their way to Chicago. The fare from St. Louis to Chicago direct is \$7.50; from St. Louis to Chicago via Kansas City. \$4. Therefore, though by coming here they travel 1,500 miles further, they save two or three dol-

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 .- A circular, reducing the fruit rates from California to the East, has been received here from the chairman of the Transcontinental Association, at St. Louis, to go into effect on May 26. Special fast trains will also be run, and parties shipping seven car-loads of fruit at one time can have them sent at the same speed as passenger trains by paying about one-third more than regular rates.

Not Guilty of Importing Glass-Blowers. PITTSBURG, May 15.-The case of the United States vs. the Chambers-McKee Glass manufacturers, and James Campbell and William Slicker, of the Glass-workers' Union, was taken up in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The charge against defendants was that 450 glass-workers had been brought here under contracts made in England and given work at the Chambers-McKee glass-works, at Jeannette. After a number of witnesses were examined the prosecution rested. The defense offered no a very brief charge by Judge McKennon to the jury, the jury, without leaving their cats represed a verdict of not guilty.

Fair weather.

FISCHER, PEROTTI, KNORR, BLACK, HERBERT and WEL-CZEK can each and every one

We can not only supply them, guarantee the goods from fabric to finish—but can fit out the

MALE CHORUS WHOLE

And all the audience, besides, who wear The performance goes on every day, all day, and Monday and Saturday even-

26 to 40 N. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. AltMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER

Twenty-Seven Men Entombed by a Cave-In at a Coal-Pit Near Wilkesbarre.

One Taken Out, Fatally Burned, After Hours of Labor, Indicating that an Explosion Occurred-Little Hope for the Others.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 15-The long series of awful mine disasters that have visited this valley within the last year reached a climax this morning in the entombing of twenty-seven men in the Hartford mine of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Ashley, three miles from this city. At 9 o'clock this morning the community was thrown into a state of wild excitement when the news spread that an extensive cave-in had occurred in No. 6 colliery, covering an area of more than ten acres. Thousands rushed to the scene of the disaster and found that the surface almost as far as the eye could reach was seamed and cracked with long circular fissures, some of which were two feet wide. The sorrow of the people was intensified when it became known that twenty-seven of their friends who had gone down the fatal pit in the morning were directly beneath the portion that had caved in and in all probability were entombed forever beyond an impenetrable mass of coal and rock. That portion which the men were in is known as No. 4 slope, and the cave-in, if it did not overwhelm them at once, shut off all means of reaching the surface.

and an opening broken through into a manway along the bed of a mountain stream. where the chambers in that part of the mine came within a few feet of the surface. All day long these men toiled like Tituns at the hard and stubborn rock, while the weeping wives and little ones of the doomed victims stood around the opening and rent the air with their cries and lamentations. Gang after gang relieved one another, until, at 5 o'clock, the news was passed that they had succeeded in breaking through the chambers beneath the cave. A period of indescribable suspense followed, while the thousands who stood around the opening waited for some intelligence from the men at the front. The men toiled on in silence until half-past 6, when there was a commotion at the mouth of the dark opening, and the foreman crawled out on his hands and knees and announced that they had found one of the victims. He was lying at the bottom of a fifty-foot plane, and in order to rescue him it became necessary to lower a miner down with a rope. This was done, and the charred and blackened form of Anthony Froyne, the first of the victims, was hoisted to the surface. He was still alive, but his injuries are considered fatal.

Rescuing parties were at once organized

When the news spread that Froyne was burned, a look of the deepest gloom overspread the faces of the old miners who were present. They shook their heads sadly, saying that the fact of Froyne being so badly burned left very little hope for the safety of his companions. It is supposed that Froyne wandered away from the rest of the men, and in his efforts to find his way out fired the gas in an old chamber. It this explosion reached the other men their chances of escape are very slight.

Wreck and ruin was wrought on the surface as well as in the fatal pit. Nearly score of houses are shattered and destroyed, and the families were compelled to flee for their lives.

The latest report from the scene of the disaster at 8 o'clock is to the effect that the rescuing party has penetrated to within sight of two dead bodies, but the gas is so thick that they were driven back to the surface. The place is full of black'damp, and further approach in the direction of the victims is impossible, even with safety lamps. As it looks now very little hope is entertained that any of the men will be

rescued alive.

The cave-in is only a short distance from the point where the six miners-John Clark, Bernard Riley, John Green, Daniel Green, Daniel Hawkins and William Price -were imprisoned in like manner during the month of April, 1879, and who subsisted on mule meat for six days, when they were reached by a rescuing party and found in good health, and little the worse hazardous experience. entombed are nearly al married and have large families all dependent upon them for support. The scenes around the mouth of the pit at this writing beggar description. Wives and mothers crowd close to the dark opening and peer in as if their love would rend the darkness of the fatal depths, while the cries of the little ones calling for their fathers make the hearer sick with pity. The men who form the rescuing parties are strangers to fear, and if it is within the bounds of possibility to reach the men inside, they will be res-cued alive or their dead bodies restored before morning. The official list of these imprisoned shows that they are nearly all

married and with large families. MIDNIGHT.—Three more miners have been taken out, all in a dangerously burned condition. The entrance to the pit is still surrounded by relatives of the entombed men. crying and bewailing the fate of their loved ones.

Actors Killed in Railway Accident, BUTTE, Mont., May 15 .- The east-bound train on the Montana Union was derailed near here this afternoon. The sleeper, containing the N. C. Goodwin Company, left the track and rolled down an embankment, Manager Duffie and two others of the company being killed. Mr. Goodwin received a scalp wound and injured his left leg, but is not seriously hurt.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME

Tariff Bill to Be Pushed in the House and a Vote Taken Next Wednesday.

Speaker Reed Will Hereafter Cut Off All Attempts to Waste Time with the View of Securing an Early Adjournment of Congress.

What Representative Morrill Says About the Senate and House Pension Bills.

Oklahoma's Governor Ready to Begin Work-Farmers' Alliance and Sub-Treasuries-Capt. McCalla's Sentence-Car Appliances.

NO MORE WASTE OF TIME.

The Tariff-Bill Debate to Be Cut Short, and a Vote Taken Next Wednesday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The action of the House to-day in changing the plan for the consideration of the tariff bill is intended to prevent waste of time. Any person may offer an amendment to the bill, and that amendment must be voted upon, but the discussion will be limited to five minutes. Heretofore a great deal of time has been wasted in useless talk, and not only will that be affected, but there will be no more speeches of the sort delivered by Mr. Butterworth. If anybody desires to express his views in that manner he can write them out and have them printed in the Record, but he cannot deliver them upon the floor of the House. The tariff bill will go through on schedule time. The Republicans are going to carry out their plans, and will do so with the discipline of a well-organized army. There was never a better organization in the House than now, and the comparison with the condition of things in the last House of Representatives is very marked. That was a go-as-you-please Congress for the Democratic leaders had no control whatever over the file, and were never to tell what they were to do, or when they were going to do it, but under the new rules and the decisions of Speaker Reed the machinery of legislation is working with absolute precision. The Speaker is not only an excellent disciplinarian, but he is a splendid organizer, and a man of great executive talent. He could tell if he were of the mind to do so just what bills will pass before the House adjourns and just what bills will be buried until after the congressional elections. The people here know pretty generally what the legislation of the summer is going to be but they do not know all that is going on in the Speaker's mind. The tariff bill will be disposed of first, and the vote will be taken at noon on Wednesday next. Then silver legislation and the appropriation bills, the bill to prevent speculation in food products, the compound lard bill, and several other measures of interest to the farmers will be taken up and disposed of in order. There will be no waste of time, and an early adjournment may be expected.

PENSION LEGISLATION.

Mr. Morrill Thinks the House May Have to Accept the Senate Bill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- "It looks as though the House would have to recede from its position and take the bill of the Senate, if there is to be any general pension legislation at this session, and pension legislation we must have," said Chairman Morrill, of the House committee on invalid pensions, this afternoon. Mr. Morrill is the principal House member of the joint committee of Conference, and will have almost absolute control of the position assumed by the House. Mr. Morrill said, further: "The Senate seems to be determined not to accept any kind of a service-pension clause in the bill, although the bill which the House passed reaches a much larger number of claimants, and will do a great deal more good than the one which is presented by the Senate. The conferees on the part of the House will not take the responsibility of yielding to the demands of time as the work of the conference progresses, and ask the House for instructions. I presume we shall have some kind of final action within a very short time." There is great anxiety on the part of the House for a service pension, It is understood that President Harrison looks with much favor upon the House bill, as he has very liberal ideas as to pensions. and believes that the greater the number of pensioners who can be relieved the better it will be for the people at large. The bill which the Senate presents is, however, a very excellent one, and the only objection to it is that it does not go as far as the House bill, and requires the person who receives the pension to either prove disability or dependency. "The latter clause is offensive," said a Senator to-day "to a great many claimants, although the G. A. R. is but a charitable organization and it will be no more humbling and should not be more objectionable to prove dependency before the Pension Bureau in order to secure a pension under the Senate bill than it would be to make proof to the G. A. R. in order to secure relief from that body, nor would it be more difficult or humbling to secure a pension under the Senate bill than it would be to secure relief from any organization having mutual benefits in view."

OKLAHOMA'S GOVERNOR,

Major Steele Receives Instructions, and Will Proceed to Guthrie, After a Visit to Marion. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- Maj. George W. Steele, the new Governor of Oklahoma, is here, receiving his instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, and will leave tomorrow for the West, and after spending a day or two at Marion, Ind., to close up some private business matters, will go to Guthrie. the future capital of the new Territory, reaching there on Wednesday or Thursday next. His first work will be to appoint his subordinate officials, and then he will have to lay out the new Territory into counties and afterwards divide them into townships. Major Steele accepted appointment very reluctantly. and at a considerable sacrifice of his private interests, for he had just organized a national bank at his home, and recently became manager of an iron company. He goes to the new Territory to oblige the President, who wants a man there capable of suppressing lawlessness and bringing order out of the chaos that has existed ever since the lands were opened a year or more ago. Major Steele is just the person for this business, and he has the entire confidence of the President.

WANTS OF THE FARMERS ALLIANCE. Views of Another Advocate of a System of Government Depositories.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The hearing of the Farmers' Alliance representatives was continued before the ways and means committee this morning, Mr. Livingstone, the national lecturer of the organization, taking up the argument. He quoted President Lincoln's prophecy that corporations would be enthroned; that the property of the country would be concentrated, and that

twentieth of the people of this country owned three-fifths of the property. He also quoted Garfield, Jefferson and Calhoun, and said that what they had recommended was just what the alliance asked. If Congress refused to approve the subtreasury plan, then it should remove the restrictions hedging in the national banking system. The farmers would care nothing about the trusts, and combinations, and concentration of money, if they could hold their crops in sub-treasuries and were not compelled, as at present, to sell them at stated times—in October in the South. He could thus escape the speculator. It would be a god-send to this country to pass the sub-treasury bill, for the reason, if for no other, that there would not be a bucket-shop left in the United States. The day of speculation in crops would be done away with, and the producer and the consumer would be brought together. It had been charged that the farmers would form a trust, but this was against the farmers' nature. Sixteen milhon dollars would build all the warehouses the alliance wanted. What good were river and harbor improvements to the debt-ridden, oppressed farmer? Never more than a third of the cotton crop would be warehoused. When the certificates issued on that crop came in they would meet the needs of the wheat crop, and then the tobacco crop, and so on. There would not be excessive changes in the volume of the currency. In conclusion, he said that if the committee thought the landed basis was the best; if they could not accept that crop basis, let them put it in the bill. Do something to relieve the farmer. Report the bill to the House in some shape so that it could be acted upon. Don't make it a question of tariff or of politics, but let the bill stand on its merits. bill stand on its merits.

CAPTAIN M'CALLA'S SENTENCE.

To Be Suspended from Rank and Duty for Period of Three Years. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The action of the Secretary of the Navy in the case of Capt. Bowman McCalla, late commander of the United States ship Enterprise, was made public to-day. He was tried by courtmartial on five charges, as follows: Striking another person in the navy (fireman John E. Walker): violation of the twentyfourth article of the Articles for the government of the navy (inflicting improper punishment). maltreatment of persons subject to his orders; conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy, and violation of the tenth clause of the twentieth article of the Articles for the government of the navy, in failing to read to the ship's company the Articles for the government of the navy. The court found him guilty of all the charges and sentenced him "to be suspended from rank and duty for a period of three years and to retain his present number on the list of commanders while so suspended." The action of the department is embodied in a general order issued by the Secretary this afternoon approving the sentence.

TO SAVE TRAINMEN'S LIVES.

Railway Man's Argument in Behalf of Power Brakes and Automatic Couplers. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The Senate interstate commerce committee to-day continued the hearing upon bills relating to the equipment of freight cars used in interstate traffic with power brakes and automatic couplers. Mr. L. S. Coffin, ex-Railroad Commissioner of lowa, and author of one of the bills, stated to the committee that he represented the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen and Trainmen—seventyfive thousand organized railroad employes-in his effort to secure this legislation. In answer to the argument of the railroad officials that the proposed legislation was unnecessary, Mr. Coffin asked, when did railroad officials ever consider necessary legis!ation affecting their interests in any respect? They did not want the precedent established; they had no objection to the legislation per Legislation was necessary to compel the laggards in railroad management to keep pace with their competitors. Mr. Coffin did not believe there was any road in the country so poor that it could not provide those safety appliances. All that is asked is that in the future railroad companies shall finish their cars before they put them into use. Stop this thing of making cars four-fifths of iron and wood and one-fifth of the flesh and blood of trainmen of the flesh and blood of trainmen.

MINOR MATTERS.

Immigrants Who Are an Offense to the People of the Atlantic Coast.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- At the joint meet ing of the Senate and House committees on immigration and naturalization, to-day, H. J. Deily, secretary of the American Defense Association, made an argument in support of the bill reported by the committee to restrict immigration. He pointed out the fact that much of the immigration on the Atlantic seaboard is undesirable for the same reason that Chinese immigration on the Pacific slope is offensive to the people there. Hungarians and Poles come to this country in great numbers who do not assimilate with the people of this country; who do not conform to its customs, who have no interest in its welfare or institutions, who come here merely to gain what will be in their native countries a competence, and then return to enjoy it. Mr. Deily said the association which he represented possessed a membership of more than 100,000. The committee's bill, with a few amendments, would have the approval of the association. One of these amend-ments, he said, relates to Nihilists, propos-ing to exclude them from this country.

Senator Sherman's Silver-Bill Amendment. Washington, May 15 .- Senator Sherman to-day submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the pending silver bill. It provides that the balances standing to the credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem circulating notes shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasury shall redeem the circulating notes of the banks which may come into its possession subject to redemption. The amendment also provides that, upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him and destroyed, and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of the amount shall be made to the Treasury from an appropriation created by this amendment, to be known as national bank notes redemption account.

Liquor Forbidden at Army Posts. WASHINGTON, May. 15,-The Secretary of War has amended Paragraph 329 of the army

regulations, as follows: The sale or use of ardent spirits or wines in canteens is strictly prohibited, but the commanding officer is authorized to permit light beer to be sold therein by the drink, on week days, and in a room used for no other purpose, and, when practicable, in a building apart from that in which the canteen is located, whenever he is satisfied that the giving to the men the opportunity of obtaining such beverages within the post limits has the effect of preventing them from resorting for strong stimulants to places without such limits, and tends to promote temperance and discipline among them. The practice of what is known as "treating" must not be

Acts Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The President has approved the act providing for the disposal of the Fort Sedgwick military reservation, in Colorado and Nebraska, to actual settlers, under the provisions of the homestead laws; the act for a public building at Burlington, Ia.; the act providing for town-site entries of lands in Oklahoma: the act tearing the screen away. to construct a road to the national cem-etery at Port Hudson, La.; the act author-izing the Secretary of War to deliver to the State of Colorado the flags carried by Col-orado men, and the joint resolution in re-gard to the bridge over Bayou Bernard,

Coming Speeches by Senator Ingalls.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 15.—Senator Ingalls intends to speak on the silver and general the Republic itself would be overthrown.
Thank God the last prediction had not been fulfilled. But the others had been. One- age, and making the certificates a full legal to the house for some weeks.

tender. He favors not only a dependent and disability pension bill, but one that has a per diem service provision. His speeches on both of these subjects will undoubtedly attract widespread attention, as he is said to have some very positive. popular and original ideas, which he will clothe in picturesque language.

Minister Palmer Will Resign at Once. DETROIT, Mich., May 15 .- A special from Washington says: Minister Palmer arrived here last night. In regard to the Michigan gubernatorial contest he says he will under no consideration revoke his refusal to become a candidate. He believes any of the Republicans spoken of as candidates can carry the party to victory. They are all his personal friends, and any one of them will please him. He will at once place his resignation as minister to Spain in the hands of the President and again take up his residence in Detroit.

Indiana Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President today nominated the following Indiana postmasters: W. F. Vogt, Covington; Isaac Jenkinson, Richmond; Adolphus G. Jones,

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- George L. Anders,

comes up for renomination.

of LaPorte, is here. Ex-State Senator C. R. Faulkner left for his home in Indiana this morning. It is stated that he intends to make it lively for Congressman Holman when the latter

Joseph E. Bailey, of Muncie, who came to Washington as a stenographer in the early part of last winter, and who has been employed in newspaper row, where he has made many friends, has accepted a desirable position, and to-day removed his failly to Clarke Gap, Va., near this city. We will look after the real estate and other private business of one of Washington's well-known capitalists. gests of the questions now engressing the attention of the church ever delivered. In speaking of the Creed, he said:

As a result of correspondence between the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department, it has been decided to send back to China the twenty-one Chinamen who were captured while coming into this

country by way of Mexico. Senator Stanford received a telegram this morning announcing the death of his brother, Josiah Stanford, of Oakland, Cal. The Senator had invitations out for a dinner to be given to-night to members of the Cabinet and Senate, and for a dinner to be given next Thursday night to the President. All of these were recalled to-day.

THE SLAYERS OF LADD.

The Prosecution Rests and the Taking of Testimony for the Defense Begins.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW CASTLE, Ind., May 15 .- In the Lake murder trial, this morning, after divers motions to strike out parts of the testimony of Sees and Albert Brown had been made argued, and ruled upon, the hearing of evidence for the State was continued. Scott Jeffrey was in Blountsville, at school, on the day of the tragedy. After school closed in the evening he started home, and learned of the trouble. He walked down the Moreland pike, and turned west on the road leading past Sees's place to his father's residence, and met the defendant, his brother Don, Smith, Smeltzer, Job Drake and Harry Forrey, coming towards Blounts-

ville. He asked them what they had done with Ladd. They told him he had gotten away. Smeltzer had a gun; witness saw no other weapon in the crowd. Witness saw Ladd in the field shortly before he died, and helped to take the body to Blountsville afterward. It was taken to the house of Mrs. Bundy. Mrs. Emma Templin had a conversation

with the defendant in her husband's store the next morning after the tragedy. Lake asked her if she had seen the corpse. She had not, and asked Lake if he had. He had not, but his wife had, and told him she saw Ladd just where she wanted to see him. This was stricken out on motion of Don Lake, a brother of the defendant, met the defendant, Smith and Smeltzer as

they came off the Sees farm. Witness asked where Ladd had gone, and was told by the defendant that the last they saw of him he was going across the field. John Forrey went down the Mooreland pike in company with Don Lake. They overtook the defendant and Smeltzer and went on with them to a woods thirty rods east of the Sees's barn. While there he saw Ladd go to the Sees's barn. Smeltzer had a gun. Witness went home, and saw no more of the transaction. At 10 o'clock the State

Judge M. E. Forkner made the opening statement for the defendant, occupying an hour and a half. The theory of the defense as outlined by him is that Ladd was a dangerous outlaw who had frequently terrorized people in Blounts-ville, Mooreland and elsewhere; that Lake, being a justice of the peace, and being told that Ladd had shot Jack Davis, went after him for the purpose of arresting him; that he deputized Smith and Smeltzer to help arrest him, and that he was acting in good faith as a conservator of the peace, and without malice when Ladd was finally shot.

The first witness called for the defense was Mrs. John S. Barr, who saw the transaction at the Bundy house from inside of her own house. She saw Rozell coming from the east, with revolvers, and heard some one halloo, and a shot fired east of her in the direction of the Bundy house before Rozell shot. She thought Rozell shot four

Edgar Parks saw the shooting on the

street. Ladd, he said, had a large revolver, and shot first. He was the first witness who testified that he fired or had a weapon at the corner of the house. He was corroborated by several others. Charles Drake, a boy fifteen years old, was in Henry Rozell's barber-shop on Wednesday evening before the killing. Ladd was present with a big revolver-two feet long, according to the witness. He was drunk and excited, and placing the revolver at witness's head, told him he would shoot his heart out if he quivered his lip. The witness lived near Rozell's drug store, and while retiring that night heard some one, whom he was sure was Ladd, in front of the store, trying to persuade another man to go in and get some one, presumably Rozell, to come out, say ing he would shoot his brains out before he got across the sidewalk. William J. B. Luther was in front of his store when the first shooting occurred. He passed the Bundy House later, and was followed by Ladd, who abused him. He tried to borrow a revolver to "shoot the nigger," but failed. After Rozell and Smith had given their guns to John Barr, the witness took one, a shotgun, and carried it to his store. It was not loaded. He had seen Ladd on the street, drunk, some days before, Ladd fired a revolver, and witness thought the shot was intended for him. Ladd's character in Blountsville was that of "a terrible bad nigger." Mrs. Win Rozell was told by the defendant, last August, that Ladd had made threats against her husband. A few nights later she was awakened at 1 o'clock by a dog barking in the house, and saw Ladd standing in the room. Her husband asked what he wanted. Ladd said he wanted to pay him fifty cents, but no money was paid. When I asked how he got in the house, he said it was no trick for him to get in any man's house. It was a very hot night, and the doors were open, the screens being closed, and he had effected an entrance by

Accidental Injury to Judge Kibbey. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, May 15.-Word comes in a private letter that Associate Justice Joseph H. Kibbey, of Florence, Ariz., formerly of Richmond, is laid up with a pistol-shot wound in his thigh. The pistol accidentally fell from his pocket as he stooped to take a drink of water from a spring, and struck a stone as it fell. The wound is not dangerous, but will confine Judge Kibbey

PRESBYTERIANS OF THE NORTH

Opening Session of the General Assembly and Sermon by Rev. Dr. Roberts.

Views of the Retiring Moderator on the Creed, Colleges and Public Schools, and Other Questions of Interest to the Church.

Report and Recommendations of the Special Committee on Church Unity.

Annual Meeting of Southern Presbyterians-Proceedings of the M. E. Conference South-Northern Indiana Ministers.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

Annual Meeting of the Northern Body at Saratoga-The Retiring Moderator's Sermon. SARATOGA, N. Y., May 15 .- The Presbyterian General Assembly was opened with prayer this morning at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, the session being a praise and worship meeting. Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, the retiring moderator, then delivered his sermon. His subject was "The Privileges and Consequent Obligations of the Presbyterian Church," and it was probably one of the most thorough di-

ages, the alleged incorrect interpretation of Scripture, and the questionable philosophy of two or three paragraphs in our standards, they are a marvel of skill and dialectic acumen. They have been justly classed among the best speci-mens extant of clear thought and cogent reasoning. They were prepared in troublous times for the purpose of uniting in one church all the Christians of Great Britain and Ireland. Every paragraph was heated in the fires of controversy and forged into bars of gold, not only by the best theologians of the church, but by the ablest statesmen, also, of both houses of Parlia-ment. The Shorter Catechism has been pro-nounced by many who have had no sympathy with its doctrines the test compend of scriptural truths this world has ever seen. The standards are not only clear-cut, but exceedingly strong. They are based largely on God's sovereignty. It is no such sovereignty, however, as implies arbitrariness or injustice, but such as abases the proud and encourages the lowly. God is represented in every part of them as disclosing to men his eternal purpose and summoning them to be co-workers with H in in its execution. By this means He causes the weakest to know that a mightier energy than any they possess is breathing its potency through all their efforts. He makes them feel that they are girded with strength, which no other system of doctrine can furnish.

It is loudly proclaimed in these days that the doctrines of our standards are destitute of the breathings of God's love. This is largely true. The tender phase of the divine chnracter is not so clearly set forth as it ought to be in this Johanneau age. But it must not be forgotten that the church, like the Kosmos, has been undergoing a process of evolution from her infantile days to the present time. Every period of her history has had its special development. As in the earlier formations of the earth we find more of the iron firmness and desolations of the rocks than of the tenderness and beauty of organic life, so in the establishment of the Protestant faith we find more of the sovereignty of God and of the struggles after freedom of conscience than of the divine leve and the beauty of fraternal feelings. * * * The strong truths of our Calvinistic creed are not to be looked upon as monstrosities, but as necessary antecedente so clearly set forth as it ought to be in this as monstrosities, but as necessary antecedents to milder and more lovable doctrines. **But it must be remembered that they are not a willow-wand of yesterday. These boughs, though they bear the name of Caivin, have wrestled with the storms of nearly two thousand years; their stem has been wreathed by the red light-ning and scarred by the thunderbolt, and all over their rough rind are the marks of the battle-ax and the bullet. They have not the pliant glace and the silky softness of a green houselant, but they have a majesty above grace and a grandeur beyond beauty. Their roots are strangely contorted, but some of them are clasped around the stakes of martyrs; many of them are hidden in solitary cells and lonely libraries, where deep thinkers have mused and prayed as in some apocalyptic Patmos; and their great tap-root runs back, not to the divine of Geneva, but to the Man of Sorrows until it twines in living, loving embrace around the Cross of Calvary. These doctrines have been drawn out of God's word in such a way as to forbid the making of any essential changes in them without doing violence to that word. The standards declare with the great Apostle that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." They tell us that the Lord chose a multitude which no man can number before the foundation of the world, that they might be holy and without blame before Him in love. The ground of this choice is said to be "not of works, lest any man should boast; but by grace are men saved, and that not of themserves, it is the gift of God." They are predestined to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the first-born among many brethren. Their security for the future is the golden chain: "Whom He did foreknow, He also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son, and whom He did predestinate, them He also called; and whom He called, them He also instified, and whom He justified them He also glorified." There is here no breach between the foreknowledge of God and the glorification of His people.

The speaker contended that one of the great privileges of the church was its championship in the cause of education, and fortified his claim by recounting its great work in that direction all over the world Another privilege was the special missionary appliances of Presbyterianism whereby the church has been enabled to shed the Gospel light in all countries. Still another privilege was the conceded wealth of the church, and in this connection the speaker alluded to the endowments of her colleges. On the school question he said:

The Presbyterian Church is called upon to con-serve in the future the educational institutions she has been largely the means of establishing, and to add to their number as circumstances may demand. In the words of Bancroft, "Calvin was the father of public schools." His system was carried by Knox to Scotland; it was conveyed thence across the channel to Ireland, and brought from there to this country. Here it has become the bulwark and glory of our Nation. But of late it has become the object of assault by the Romish clergy. The high officials of that politico religious system are bent on destroying an politico-religio system are bent on destroying or controlling it. The church we represent is in duty bound to meet these enemies of our com-mon schools. They should, and probably can be, improved in certain particulars. Some non-sectarian religious instruction may be introduced as in England, without interfering with the rights or disregarding the conscientious scruples of any. But the system, in its main features and fundamental principles, must be upheld at the cost, if needs be, of blood and treasure,

Higher education occupies a different ground. The state is not able, however willing, to introduce into the curriculæ of its universities a sufficient amount of religious instruction to satisfy the demands of most Christian parents. Hence, the church is required to provide and support this kind of education for her sons and daugh-ters. To secure proficiency and economy in this direction, she must seek a better system than she has as yet devised. * * Every presbytery, if large enough, should have a high-school or an academy, and every church within its bounds should be made to feel that this is its institution to be filled with its boys and girls, supported by its means and cared for by a committee of its ministers and elders. Every synod should have its college centrally located, ably manned and reasonably endowed. It is of no consequence whether these colleges be under the immediate care of the body, or under that of a board of trustrees, that is self-perpetuating, from the officers and members of the Presbyterian Church. The General Assembly should establish, in a few central localities, universities that furnish the best training for all the professions. As far as practicable, the high-schools of the presbyteries should supply the synodical colleges with stu-dents, and the synodical colleges should recom-mend all their graduates to prosecute their pro-fessional studies in one of the assembly's universities. Thus the present chaotic condition of our educational institutions may be reduced to a system that shall be both economical and efficient. The Christian tone, as well as the teaching of our academies, may thus be perpetuated in the college, and the religious influence of the college may be further fostered in our universities. Then will the atheistic or materialistic atmosphere of the university, which in too many cases disturbs the Christian views and practices adopted in our academies and colleges, cease to injure our youth. colleges, cease to injure our youth.

Our church must prosecute more vigorously than she has as yet done her missionary work at home and abroad. We call hera mission church, and she has doubtless earned that enviable name. The age in which we live is called the missionary age. All the evangelical churches of Europe and America are vieing with each other for the amount of money raised to support, and for the number of men sent to preach the gospel.